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attain our present types, if he is the progenitor of these, has traversed a long road." (p. 755.)

"In laying stress on the data acquired to-day, it is allowable to believe that we can follow the ancestral series of man and the anthropoids still further perhaps into the Eocene and even beyond." (p. 755.) W. M.

Revue d'anthropologie, March 15, 1888.—Le tibia dans la race de Néanderthal. Étude comparative de l'incurvation de la tête du tibia dans ses rapports avec la station verticale chez l'homme et les anthropoïdes, par Julien Fraipont, professeur à l'Université de Liége.

In this paper we have the results of a further comparative study of the skeletons of Spy, by one of the authors of the article referred to in the notice immediately preceding. He developes an interesting and comparatively new field of investigation, which, we join with him in hoping, may be pursued further by students who have access to large collections of skeletons.

It has been found that the head of the tibia is not set upon the shaft alike in all men, nor alike in man and the anthropoids. The most important element in this difference is demonstrated by finding the axis of the head of the tibia—a line vertical to its superior articular surface—and the axis of the shaft or body of the bone, and then determining the angle formed at their point of intersection. He gives definite rules for finding these axes, which we will not now quote. This angle is held to have a definite relation to the capacity of the individual for assuming the erect or "military" position, and, as might be supposed, is greater in the anthropoid than in man. But the author finds that among the men examined the angle is greatest in a tibia of Spy and that it gradually decreases in that of the Neolithic man and the Gallo-Roman, until in the tibia of the modern European (Liégeois) the two axes nearly coincide. Illustrations representing six tibiæ of different races with their axial lines show at a glance the results of Prof. Fraipont's studies.

W. M.